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retard the spread of nuclear weapons by its policy.

Not considered in this study are the rationale for having a policy of non-proliferation. What are the grounds for concluding that nuclear weapons are good for some countries and bad for others? Do more countries with nuclear weapons mean less stability in the world or more? These are volatile issues, but they are also fundamental questions, which are seldom considered and not given the attention they deserve in the Brookings study.

The authors argue that the complexity of each country's situation, not to mention the complexity of the technical problem, means that the United

States can have varying degrees of influence depending on the country involved. The case studies and the outline of policy choices in this book provide valuable insights into the problem of how the United States can work to curb the spread of nuclear weapons. It is useful as a compendium of recognized issues and as a contribution of new thinking on the subject. What it needs most is an introduction that outlines the general problem and provides the layman with rudimentary explanation of the technical factors.

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RECENT BOOKS

Selected Accessions of the Naval War College Library

Annotated by

**Doris Baginski, Steven Maffeo
Jane Sanfilippo, and Mary Ann Varoutsos**

Atlantic Council of the United States. Working Group on Security Affairs. *After Afghanistan—the Long Haul: Safeguarding Security and Independence in the Third World*. Washington: Atlantic Council of the United States; Boulder, Colo.: distributed by Westview Press, 1980. 71pp. paper \$6.00

The worldwide ramifications of Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan call for immediate measures to deter and discourage further similar activity. Among the governments of the free nations, however, the problems inherent in achieving the required consensus and coordination are formidable. This policy paper concerns itself with the future of the West and the Third World. Following an overview, it analyzes the nature of Third World instability, constructive international relations, peaceful measures for independence and security, responses to external military pressure, and the need for multilateral cooperation.

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Daleski, Richard J. *Defense Management in the 1980s: the Role of the Service Secretaries*. Washington: National Defense University Press, 1980. 55pp. paper \$3.25*

The civilian secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force have received considerable criticism from several major position studies. The secretaries allegedly lack experience, are unfamiliar with issues, and serve short terms. Colonel Daleski acknowledges these criticisms; however, he also recognizes the secretaries' value in resolving issues. Their organizational position allows them to mediate between the Secretary of Defense and the uniformed services, and their civilian backgrounds often mean new and innovative solutions to problems. Nevertheless, some changes may be in order. Daleski suggests a set of secretary selection criteria, modifications in organization, and alternatives in working relations.

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Gupta, Ranjan. *The Indian Ocean; a Political Geography*. New Delhi: Marwah Publications, 1979. 184pp. \$7.00

Surrounded by three continents, the Indian Ocean is at once the smallest of the world's oceans and a highly strategic one. In this slender volume, the geopolitics of this critical region are viewed in terms of historical significance, superpower strategy, and international diplomacy. Separate chapters are devoted to the security of Australia, Indian and the South China coast, the Cape oil route, and the United Nations efforts to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Gurtov, Melvin and Hwang, Byong-moo. *China under Threat: the Politics of Strategy and Diplomacy*. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980. 336pp. \$22.95

China's external behavior has always been molded in significant ways by the character of its domestic affairs. Through careful analysis, the authors attempt to demonstrate conclusively that foreign policy in the People's Republic of China is an extension of domestic politics. Six crises, from the Korean war in 1950 to the Sino-Soviet border clashes of 1969, are examined. They serve as examples to illustrate the basic thesis of this study: Chinese foreign policymaking prioritizes domestic objectives over international ones.

Hoyt, Edwin P. *To the Marianas: War in the Central Pacific: 1944*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1980. 292pp. \$12.95

The Japanese suffered heavy losses during the seizure of the Mariana Islands in the summer of 1944. What took place has become known in the U.S. Navy as the "Marianas Turkey Shoot." Japanese carrier-based air strength was virtually eliminated. More significantly, the capture of the islands provided U.S. forces a jumping-off place for the invasion of the Japanese homeland. Hoyt retells the story in detail. This book is a sequel to *Storm over the Gilberts* (Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1978), an earlier publication by the author.

Japan and the Pacific Basin. Paris: Atlantic Institute for International Affairs; Montclair, N.J.: Allanheld, Osmun, 1980. 67pp. paper \$4.75

A collection of papers from the third annual meeting of the United States-European Community-Japan Economic Editors Symposium held in 1979. The contributors, drawn from this multinational group, include journalists, government officials, businessmen, and a labor union official. Although world trade, energy, monetary, and North-South issues were considered at the symposium, trading relations in the Pacific Basin and the prospects for a Pacific Basin Community were given particular emphasis.

Krapels, Edward N. *Oil Crisis Management: Strategic Stockpiling for International Security.* Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980. 173pp. \$15.00

Are the industrial oil importing countries prepared to cope with future oil emergencies similar to the disruptions we experienced in 1973 and 1978? How much oil needs to be stockpiled? Are international crisis management plans realistically aimed at the kinds of crises that are most likely to occur in the 1980s? These issues were carefully studied and analyzed by Edward Krapels, an oil expert, with support and assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation's International Relations Program. Krapels questions the value of establishing emergency reserves that countries are reluctant to use in fear of depleting the supply. This is a useful analysis and appraisal of the management of petroleum stockpiling and the development of policies regarding such stocks.

Lee, James A. *The Gold and the Garbage in Management Theories and Prescriptions.* Athens: Ohio University Press, 1980. 480pp. \$22.95

Management programs and prescriptions are often adopted and implemented because they are attractive to the individual manager. The author here evaluates many popular theories in an attempt to prove that most of them have not been adequately tested. He contends that their effectiveness is limited and that any "evidence" supporting their legitimacy is questionable. In the final chapter, Lee appeals to managers to rely more on their own individual common sense.

London, Kurt, ed. *The Soviet Union in World Politics.* Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1980. 380pp. \$27.50

Although some observers have asserted that the Soviets no longer seek world domination, London contends that the dual motivations of communism and nationalism have long dominated the international behavior of the Soviet Union. These essays investigate the effect of Soviet foreign policy on the international relations and policies of other nations in a number of critical regions throughout the world. Additional sections survey Soviet military strategy, the nature of totalitarianism, and the Soviet Union's relationship to the international political system. Among the international experts who contributed to this volume are Adam B. Ulam, Galia Golan, and Alvin Z. Rubinstein.

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Macvey, John W. *Space Weapons/Space War*. New York: Stein and Day, 1979. 245pp. \$9.95

Trained as a chemist, Macvey has been an amateur astronomer for nearly 40 years and has written a number of books and articles on the future of outer space. Here, he employs an interesting mixture of present-day science and educated speculation to explain such weapons and stratagems of waging war against alien civilization as: death rays; force fields; hadron, lepton, and muon beams; and invasion by teleportation. Though many of these devices are currently relegated to science fiction fantasy, Macvey contends that they are as real as was travel to the moon half a century ago.

Mahan, Alfred T. *The Influence of Sea Power upon History 1660-1805*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1980. 256pp. \$29.95

Based upon a series of lectures delivered at the Naval War College, Mahan's *Influence of Sea Power upon History 1660-1783* became the foundation of modern naval strategy. Antony Preston, a well-known British writer on navies and naval warfare, abridged and edited Mahan's classic work to produce this handsomely illustrated volume, which also contains several extracts from *The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire*, the sequel to Mahan's earlier book. Thus updated through 1805, this new edition provides a readable and cohesive exposition of seapower as defined by its foremost analyst.

Millett, Allan R. *Semper Fidelis; the History of the United States Marine Corps*. New York: Macmillan, 1980. 782pp. \$25.00

Combining an understanding of the unique attributes of a military service and the insights derived from open-system organization theory, this history shows how the U.S. Marine Corps has survived as an institution from its founding in 1775 to the present day. The author traces the evolution of the Corps from a one-function organization to a multifunction organization containing both air and ground combat units. While considerable space is devoted to an operational history of the Corps, emphasis is placed on the effect of operations on Marine command structure and organization.

Morley, James W., ed. *The Fateful Choice: Japan's Advance into Southeast Asia, 1939-1941*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1980. 366pp. \$25.00

From 1962 to 1963 the Japanese newspaper *Asahi shimbun* published a major work on the origins of the Pacific War. Selected parts of this collection of Japanese scholarship have recently been translated as a series: *Japan's Road to the Pacific War*. These selections focus particularly on Japanese policy and draw on unusual sources. *The Fateful Choice* is the second of five volumes within this series. It studies events after 1940, when the Japanese leadership opted for a southern movement against the Southeast Asian colonial empires versus a northern stroke against the U.S.S.R. It was this choice that brought Japan into direct confrontation with the United States.

Padfield, Peter. *Tide of Empires: Decisive Naval Campaigns in the Rise of the West: Vol. I, 1481-1654*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1979. 252pp. \$20.50

This book begins a planned series, addressing seapower from the decline of Venice to the rise of the United States and the Soviet Union. The author's thesis is that the central motivation behind the struggle for seapower is always wealth, or envy of wealth. He distinguishes between land powers, sea powers, and hybrids—while maintaining that the true seapower will inevitably dominate. Volume I, which covers the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and English, opens with da Gama's quest for an Indian Ocean sea route and closes with the Anglo-Dutch Battle of Scheveningen.

Polonsky, Antony and Drukier, Boleslaw. *The Beginnings of Communist Rule in Poland*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1980. 464pp. \$37.50

It is clear that the Polish movement to communism was no people's uprising at the height of revolution. It stemmed directly from the World War II Soviet military victory in eastern Europe. This study covers the period from December 1943 to July 1945—the crucial 18 months in the establishment of communist rule. It is essentially a collection of documents, including notes, letters, speeches, proclamations and studies, that provide great detail regarding the evolution of Polish politics during this time. The texts of the documents comprise the bulk of the volume; they are arranged chronologically within sections. In addition, there is an overview, a glossary, and other supporting information.

Ramberg, Bennett. *Destruction of Nuclear Energy Facilities in War: the Problems and the Implications*. Lexington, Mass.: Heath, 1980. 203pp. \$19.50

The ability to attack nuclear power plants has become a major new strategic development in the conduct of relations between adversaries. Taking into consideration the rapidly advancing state of military technology and the continuous spread of lethal munitions, nuclear energy facilities are obviously vulnerable to attack. Three major issues of importance are addressed: why nuclear energy facilities have become attractive targets; why nations should direct more concern towards this possibility and its consequences; and what can be done to minimize the risks of contamination. The significance of the strategic implications raised will be of interest to all military analysts.

Rothenberg, Morris. *The USSR and Africa: New Dimensions of Soviet Global Power*. Washington: Advanced International Studies Institute in association with the University of Miami, 1980. 280pp. \$12.95

This is an examination and analysis of the U.S.S.R.'s mounting challenge in Africa. Over the past decade, Soviet interest and activities toward Africa have achieved a new pattern of aggressiveness. This aggressiveness is based upon Moscow's conviction that the global position of the United States has weakened and will continue to decline. As a result, the Soviets have increased the use of military force in Africa in order to achieve their commitment "of carrying out a total offensive against imperialism and world capitalism as a whole in order to do away with them."

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Simpson, Howard N. *Invisible Armies: the Impact of Disease on American History*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1980. 239pp. \$11.95

A relatively obscure facet of national evolution involves the great influence of disease on history. Avoiding narrow medical analysis, this work presents insights into the overall effect of illness in America from Columbus to the U.S. Civil War. It illustrates that history has been radically altered by invisible, and sometimes unknown, "armies" of disease. Dr. Simpson initially proposes that European colonists conquered America neither through military prowess nor religious zeal, but by accidental and unpremeditated biological warfare. He concludes with an analysis of the considerable effects that dysentery, malaria, measles, and typhoid had on Civil War military operations.

Stursberg, Peter. *Lester Pearson and the American Dilemma*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1980. 333pp. \$19.95

Lester B. Pearson, the national politician, was the subject of Stursberg's previous oral history, *Lester Pearson and the Dream of Unity*. This new book completes the documentary series by focusing on Pearson's role as international statesman. Composed of reminiscences from over 30 diplomats who knew him in various stages of his career (diplomat, external affairs minister, and prime minister), this work stresses Pearson's role in Canadian-American relations, his peacekeeping activities, and his service to the United Nations.

Van Zyl Slabbert, Frederik and Welsh, David J. *South Africa's Options: Strategies for Sharing Power*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1979. 196pp. \$17.95

Academics by profession, both Slabbert and Welsh have been active in South African politics. Drawing upon their political experience and their academic experience, they explore the possibility of peaceful constitutional change. The roots of the white minority government are examined; the governments of several divided societies around the world are investigated; and a political framework designed to ensure a smooth transition from minority to democratic rule is outlined.

Woolsey, R. James. *The Uses and Abuses of Analysis in the Defense Environment: a Conversation with R. James Woolsey*. Washington: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1980. 25pp. paper \$2.00

This booklet is the edited transcript of a presentation given at the American Enterprise Institute on 2 April 1980. It includes a question-and-answer session as well as the speaker's prepared remarks. Woolsey, who was Under Secretary of the Navy from 1976 to 1979, assesses and criticizes systems analysis as a method of decisionmaking. In addition, he sets analysis into a larger theoretical context—the conception of planning the Navy's future. He also discusses analysis' influence on several defense-wide areas of concern, including weapon-systems procurement, the all-volunteer force, and personnel compensation.